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Forty-sixth session
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Agenda item 59

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Note by the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

2. The above request is related to major programme I, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 7, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 1/ and subprogramme 1, Deliberation and negotiation, under section 5, Disarmament, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 2/

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is the understanding of the Secretary-General that Secretariat assistance and support would be required for the implementation of the following decisions and recommendations contained in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference:

(a) The request contained in the review of article V that the Secretary-General allocate the necessary staff resources and other

requirements based in the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs at Geneva to assist the effective implementation of the relevant decisions of the Third Review Conference, in particular on confidence-building measures, and, in that respect, that the Secretary-General receive, compile and make available to States parties information related to the implementation of the Convention and of the decisions of the Third Review Conference; and the possible use of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs computer database system to facilitate that work;

(b) The decision, also under the review of article V, to set up an Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint. The Group is scheduled to meet at Geneva from 30 March to 10 April 1992. It will hold additional meetings, as appropriate, and complete its work by the end of 1993;

(c) The recommendations contained in the review of article X, including, in particular:

(i) The call that the Secretary-General propose for inclusion on the agenda of a relevant United Nations body, not later than 1993, a discussion and examination of the means for improving institutional mechanisms in order to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes;

(ii) The request that States parties and the United Nations Secretariat include in the document materials prepared for the above-mentioned discussion of States parties, information and suggestions on the implementation of article X;

(iii) The request that the Secretary-General send all relevant information on the Review Conference to the specialized agencies concerned, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);

(iv) The request that the Secretary-General collate on an annual basis, and for the information of States parties, reports on how the article is being implemented.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9, no modifications would be required in section 5, Disarmament, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 as the activities to be undertaken under the draft resolution fall under subparagraph (iii) of "Depository services" under activity 1, International cooperation, of subprogramme 1, Deliberation and negotiation.

5. With respect to the decision to set up an Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts which would meet at Geneva from 30 March to 10 April 1992, the related requirements are estimated as follows:

		$
(a)	Conference-servicing costs	
(i)	Pre-session documentation (10 pages, 4 documents)	13 700
(ii)	Meeting servicing (20 meetings)	118 100
(iii)	In-session documentation (55 pages, 15 documents)	68 300
(iv)	Post-session documentation (65 pages, 1 document)	67 400
	Total (a)	267 500
(b)	Non-conference-servicing costs	
(i)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for one Professional and one General Service staff from the Department for Disarmament Affairs	8 800
(ii)	One work-month of temporary assistance	5 500
	Total (b)	14 300
	Grand total (a) and (b)	281 800

6. No provisions have been made under section 5 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to undertake the activities enumerated in paragraph 3 above. It should be noted that the Third Review Conference, because it was a conference of States parties to the Convention, did not entail any financial implications under the regular budget of the United Nations. Similarly, the implementation of the activities deriving from the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including those mentioned in paragraph 3 above, would have no financial implications for the United Nations regular budget in 1992-1993 as the associated costs would be met in accordance with financial arrangements to be agreed upon by the States parties to the Convention.

7. Furthermore, all activities related to international conventions or treaties which under their respective legal instruments are to be financed outside the regular budget of the United Nations may only be undertaken when

sufficient resources to cover the activities in question have been received from the States parties. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to refer in particular to the decision by the Third Review Conference to set up an Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts which is to meet at Geneva from 30 March to 10 April 1992. Should the Secretary-General be required to provide services and assistance to such a meeting, the related cost to be borne by the States parties to the Convention is estimated provisionally at $281,800. It should be noted that the costing is being provided for indicative purposes only and that the States parties to the Convention will have to bear the actual cost of holding the meeting, which may be somewhat lower or higher than the estimated cost.

8. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9, no additional requirements would arise under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol I.

2/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of a declaration of the European Community and its member States on Yugoslavia, issued on 8 November 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 68 of the agenda for the forty-sixth session.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on Yugoslavia

(Extraordinary EPC ministerial meeting,
Rome, 8 November 1991)

The European Community and its member States held an extraordinary ministerial meeting in Rome today, 8 November 1991, to assess the Yugoslav crisis. They took note of the evaluation presented by Lord Carrington of the eighth plenary session of the Yugoslav Conference, which took place in The Hague on 5 November.

The were deeply concerned at the fact that the fighting and indiscriminate bloodshed continued in spite of repeated cease-fire commitments. In this respect, they drew attention to the unacceptable threats and use of force against the population of Dubrovnik. Moreover, commitments for deblocking of barracks and withdrawal of JNA forces, to which parties subscribed on 18 October in The Hague and were reaffirmed on 5 November, have not been complied with. They reiterate that the use of force and a policy of fait accompli to achieve changes of borders is illusory and will never be recognized by the Community and its member States.

The Community and its member States also noted with great concern that the basic elements of the proposals on behalf of the Twelve put forward by Lord Carrington, aimed at a comprehensive political solution, have not been supported by all the parties. As a consequence, the negotiating process has been put in jeopardy.

In the light of the seriousness of the situation, the Community and its member States have decided to take the following measures:

- Immediate suspension of the application of the trade and cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia and a decision to terminate the same Agreement;

- Restoration of the quantitative limits for textiles;

- Removal of Yugoslavia from the list of beneficiaries of the Generalized System of Preferences;

- Formal suspension of benefits under the Phare programme. Yugoslavia has not been invited to take part in the next ministerial meeting of the Group of 24 on 11 November 1991.

Furthermore the Community and its member States asked those member States which are also members of the Security Council of the United Nations to invite the Security Council to reach agreement on additional measures to enhance the effectiveness of the arms embargo.

They, in the same way, also invited the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary steps towards imposing an oil embargo.

Additional economic and political measures are being considered for implementation when and wherever necessary.

The Community and its member States decided that positive compensatory measures will be applied vis-à-vis parties which do cooperate in a peaceful way towards a comprehensive political solution on the basis of the European Community proposals.

The Community and its member States remain firmly committed to such a comprehensive political arrangement. They stress that the only way out of the crisis is through negotiations in good faith without the use of force.

In this respect they recall that the prospect of recognition of the independence of those republics wishing it can only be envisaged in the framework of an overall settlement that includes adequate guarantees for the protection of human rights and rights of national or ethnic groups. They urge parties concerned to prepare forthwith legal provisions to this end.

The Community and its member States are also extremely concerned about the humanitarian aspects of the crisis and insist that all parties involved allow emergency aid to reach the communities in need and the many persons displaced by the fighting. All involved should be reminded of their personal responsibility in complying with the basic humanitarian standards set out in the Geneva Conventions.

Despite the continuous violations of the cease-fire, the Conference is the only place where talks on a peaceful solution can continue among all parties.

In the light of the above, the Community and its member States launch an urgent appeal to the parties concerned to create the necessary conditions for an early continuation of the Conference. They urge other countries to support their positions.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa, which was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session as document A/46/572 dated 21 October 1991, under item 58, Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.

I informed you in a letter dated 11 July 1991 that my Government had the previous day deposited its instrument of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (A/46/302).

I now have the honour to inform you further that, as a result of the Republic of South Africa having acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the relative domestic legislation has been reviewed and in terms of the Armaments and Development Act (No. 57 of 1968) new regulations were promulgated on 30 August 1991 through a notice published in the South African Government Gazette. The text of Government Gazette notice No. R 2122 of 30 August 1991 clearly underlines South Africa's commitment to its obligations. The full text reads as follows:

"SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

"No. R 2122 30 August 1991

"ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, IMPORT, TRANSIT, EXPORT AND MARKETING CONTROL

"I, Magnus Andre de Merindol Malan, in my capacity of Minister of Defence, acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 4C of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act No. 57 of 1968), do hereby proscribe the following in regard to the prohibition on the development, manufacturing, import, transit, export and marketing of armaments:

"With effect from the date of publication of this notice no nuclear explosive devices or spare parts which can be used for nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices as purported in article II of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons shall be developed or manufactured in the Republic or transported through the Republic from any place outside the Republic to any such other place or exported from the Republic or marketed inside or outside the Republic, and no attempt shall be made to develop or manufacture such goods inside the Republic or to transport such goods through the Republic or to export such goods or to market such goods inside or outside the Republic."

Further to the above step, the South African Government signed a Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 16 September 1991. The Agreement entered into force the same day. Under the Safeguards Agreement South Africa was required to submit an initial report to IAEA listing all the nuclear material in nuclear activities within the country.

As noted in a press release by IAEA (No. 1196 of 8 November 1991) South Africa recently submitted the initial report as foreseen in the Agreement, and it is now being reviewed by the Agency.

Following this review and as arranged with the South African Government, the Agency will start inspections to verify the initial report in accordance with its normal practice. At the same time South Africa and the Agency will conduct the necessary negotiations to put in place the detailed subsidiary arrangements required by the Safeguards Agreement. For this purpose it is expected that two IAEA negotiation teams will visit South Africa by the end of 1991, one dealing with conventional nuclear facilities and the other with enrichment facilities.

In addition to this, the South African Government has requested the Agency to participate in a safeguards orientation seminar to familiarize the South African authorities and functionaries with full-scope safeguards implementation.

The South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, has repeatedly over the past few years expressed South Africa's support for the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in Africa. South Africa has been encouraged by the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of other African countries, especially the recent accession of several in southern Africa, which opens the door to such a goal, if not immediately for the whole of Africa, at least initially in the southern African region. South Africa's accession to the Treaty, its signing of the Safeguards Agreement and the subsequent steps taken should be interpreted as a positive disposition towards such a development.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 58.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria in connection with the meeting in Rome of the State and government leaders of the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I would very much appreciate it if you would have the text of this Declaration circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

DECLARATION BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA DATED 9 NOVEMBER 1991

In reference to the Declaration for Peace and Cooperation and the other documents adopted at the meeting of the State and government leaders of the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Rome on 8 November 1991, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria states the following.

The Republic of Bulgaria welcomes the results of the meeting of State and government leaders of the States members of the North Atlantic Alliance in Rome on 7 and 8 November 1991, and the statements on the Soviet Union and on Yugoslavia adopted at that meeting.

We appreciate the Rome Declaration for Peace and Cooperation as a decisive contribution to the establishment of the new peaceful European order. It marks a major phase in the consolidation of the role of the North Atlantic Alliance as a guarantor of the security and a source of stability and change in a new Europe. This is a role which Bulgaria highly appreciates and supports.

We welcome with appreciation the new strategy of NATO as proclaimed in Rome, a strategy based on dialogue, cooperation and maintaining the necessary defence potential for guaranteeing stability in Europe and for effectively countering any potential threats to its security.

We highly appreciate NATO's declared firm intention to contribute to further strengthening the bodies and structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in the spirit of the Paris Charter. Bulgaria will participate actively in the efforts to promote the CSCE as a forum for consultations and effective cooperation in the field of security and disarmament, conflict prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the protection of human rights and democratic institutions.

Bulgaria welcomes and fully accepts the proposals contained in the Rome Declaration on the establishment of regular political consultations and cooperation on matters of security between NATO and the countries of central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Such initiatives constitute a qualitatively new step towards partnership between NATO and the young democracies of the eastern part of the continent.

We are ready to participate in the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the 25 nations in Brussels in December, which should adopt a joint political declaration and should define the substance and concrete forms of future partnership.

We are of the opinion that the regular meetings of the ministers for foreign affairs and the ambassadors of the new Eastern European democracies

with the North Atlantic Council will make it possible for issues of peace and stability in the eastern part of the continent to be included at an earlier stage in the process of important decision-making. We are particularly appreciative of the possibility of convening extraordinary meetings with the North Atlantic Council on a ministerial or ambassadorial level, whenever there is an objective need for it.

We accept the invitation for regular meetings between our representatives and the Political, Economic and Military Committees, as well as with other NATO political and military bodies. We are ready to broaden our cooperation and consultations with NATO on matters of military planning, military-civilian relations in a democratic society, transparency in foreign and defence policy, coordination between military and civilian air traffic control agencies, and the conversion of the military industry.

The forthcoming visit of the President of Bulgaria, Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, to NATO headquarters will provide an opportunity for us to present and discuss with our North Atlantic partners our views about the future development of the relations between Bulgaria and NATO in the light of the decisions taken in Rome.